the Massachusetts DEQE, and the USGS that integrates the local and regional interests with the state and federal activities. The program, called the Cape Cod Aquifer Management Project, seeks to coordinate several different levels of government concerned with ground water management. By Focusing on a target aquifer, the participating agencies will attempt effec-:ive allocation of resources to achieve concrete environmental results. One }f the most important conclusions reached by CCPEDC is that ground wa-:er protection cannot be done exclusively at one level of government and ;hat use of expertise at different levels is necessary to achieve meaningful •esults.

The existing program of CCPEDC has been successful in reducing prob-ems or threats related to underground storage tanks, small generators (including households) of toxic and hazardous wastes, and high-density resi-lential development. The program relies heavily on local action, frequently n the form of ordinances and zoning restrictions, which in turn require ntercommunity cooperation, public awareness, and citizen involvement.

## COLORADO

### )verview of Ground Water Resources

Ground water constitutes 18 percent of the total water used in Colorado md, in some areas, is the main source for domestic and irrigation supply. Approximately 15 percent of the total population gets its drinking water upply from ground water. Ground water withdrawals for irrigation are 96 »ercent of total ground water withdrawals.

Geographic and topographic features cause significant differences in round water availability and conditions from one part of the state to anther. Major areas based on geology, topography, drainage, and physiogra-ihy are the South Platte River basin, the Arkansas River basin, and the High lains in eastern Colorado; the Rocky Mountain area in central Colorado; nd western Colorado Plateau country.

Colorado has seven principal aquifers or aquifer systems. Four of the rincipal aquifers consist of unconsolidated deposits and include the allu-ial aquifer along the South Platte River and its tributaries, the High Plains quifer underlying the High Plains, and the San Luis Valley aquifer system i the Rocky Mountains area. Most ground water withdrawal, which in Colorado is for irrigation, comes from the aquifers in the unconsolidated eposits. The remaining three aquifers consist of consolidated rock and in-lude the Denver Basin aquifer system, the Piceance Basin aquifer system in astern Colorado, and the Leadville limestone aquifer in the Rocky Moun-lin area (see Table 3.4).